CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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square the first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW

tches & Jewelry,

VER & PLATED WARE,

Cutlery, Military Goods,

ICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just opened and commenced business in his line, at the old stand on Hay street, a few rods west of the Market Square, where he ...rain to receive patronage. He is now receiving ...offers for sale, a handsome assortment of ...in the line, which were selected with great ...d purchased at the lowest prices, consequently ...e sold on as good terms as can be afforded any ...

The Stock at present, consists in part, of

...and gentlemen's fine gold, jeweled, patent ...and vertical Watches,
...patent lever, highly finished, plain English and ...non Watches, of various descriptions,
...and gentlemen's fine gold and plated Watch ...ns, Seals and Keys, Diamond, Topaz, Pearl, ...et and common Breast Pins and Finger Rings, ...fine gold cable, and plain Neck Chains, Ear ...s & Drops, Medelions and Lockets; Gilt, Coral, ...common Necklaces, Bracelets, Buckles, &c. ...assortment of silver Tea and Table Spoons, ...r Tongs, Ladles, Butter Knives, salt and mus- ...Spoons,
...mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, ...ons, nuffers and Pans,
...dsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, ...els and Tongs, Lamps, fine Knives and Forks, ...ts of 52 pieces, steel Snuffers, Tea Trays and ...s,
...silver Spectacles, silver ever-pointed Pencils, ...low, all silver, steel topped and tailor's Thim- ...Hemming's genuine Needles, Roger's fine sil- ...steel Razors, pen Knives and Scissors, patent ...Makers, best razor Strops, walking Canes, a ...t variety of Pocket Books, Wallets and Purses, ...and fancy glass Boxes, silver, steel, gilt and ...Watch Chains, Seals and Keys. Safety Chains, ...d, silver and pearl bosom and sleeve Buttons, ...ket Combs, cloth, hair and tooth Brushes, steel ...eezers, Key Rings, Match Lights, plated and ...y Whistles and Rattles,
...or's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical In- ...ments and Thermometers.
...of Roses, Balm of Columbia, Bear's, Macassar ...Antique Oils, Cologne and Lavender Water, ...y and vestimental Soaps, indelible Ink, Tooth ...der, Essences, &c
...TARY Buttons, Lace, Cord, and Stars, Epau- ...ts, Swords, Sashes, Belts and belt Plates, ...Pistols, silver, gilt & morocco mounted Dirks, ...t Pouches and powder Flasks, percussion Caps, ...n Worms, &c
...ICAL Boxes, (selected tunes) Flutes and Vio- ...s Drums, Fifes, Violin Strings, Screws & Bows. ...a collection of Flute, Violin and Piano Music, *WITH VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.*

☞All Orders for work in the line thankfully received and the strictest attention paid to Clock & Watch repairing.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1831. 47tf.

A Sawyer Wanted.

To a person well qualified to take charge of a Saw Mill, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

September 27. 47tf.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
Ashe Buildings.

September 27. 47tf.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and convenient room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability in the School. The next Quarter commences the 1st of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831. 46-6t.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Burge's Hotel

September 6, 1831. 44tf.

To Journeymen Tailors.

The Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, and is willing to give liberal wages to such a one.—Application may be made to him at his residence, 16 miles west of Pittsborough, Chatham County.

ALEX'R MURCHISON.

Chatham County, Sept. 3, 1831. 66-4w.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potters Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

CHEESE.

45 Boxes of Superior *CHEESE*, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 45-4t.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30. 43tf

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 47-tf.

REV. MR. GREEN'S ORATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

We will now no longer delay to answer the demand, "What has the religion of the Bible done for the welfare of nations?"

In addressing the Corinthians while in the acme of their renown, an inspired writer furnishes us with this incidental testimony: "Be not deceived," says he; "neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor idolators nor effeminate persons, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God;" he then adds, "*such* were some of you; but ye are now *washed*, ye are *sanctified*, ye are *justified* in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the spirit of God." Such was the renewing and purifying power of the early believers. Abundant proof to this effect might be drawn from the sacred page, but let us call in a less suspected witness. Hear then the testimony of one who, from being a celebrated teacher in the heathen schools, became an humble learner at the feet of Christ; I mean the venerable Lactantius. In addressing the enemies of the gospel on this very subject, he does not hesitate to use this strong language: "Give me a man that is passionate, abusive in his language, headstrong and unruly, with a very few words, the words of God, I will render him as gentle as a lamb. Give me a greedy, covetous, parsimonious man: and I will presently return him a generous creature, freely bestowing his money by handfuls. Give me a cruel and blood-thirsty man; instantly his ferocity shall be transformed into a truly mild and merciful disposition. Give me an unjust man, a foolish man, a sinful man; and on a sudden he shall become honest, wise and virtuous. And this benefit shall be conferred gratuitously, easily, expeditiously, provided the ears and the heart thirst after wisdom." He then demands of his opposers whether any of the heathen philosophers ever accomplished by their teaching such important ends as these.

But as the unintentional testimony of an enemy has ever been allowed to have much weight, we will next appeal to heathen writers themselves, who have incidentally furnished ample proof of the virtuous lives of the early christians. In looking into their accredited historians, we learn that it was a current saying among the people, "Such a one is a *good* man, but he is a christian." In accordance with this is the language of the younger Pliny, who, though frequently engaged in examining, and even in putting to death many of the earlier christians, yet unhesitatingly acknowledges that "they were guilty of no crime, except that of assembling together on a stated day, before light, to sing hymns to Christ as God, and of binding themselves by oath not to be guilty of theft, robbery or adultery, never to falsify their word, or deny a pledge committed to their keeping." And similar to this is the testimony of the emperor Julian himself, the bitterest enemy that ever dipped his hands in the blood of God's saints. In writing to one of the heathen pontiffs at a distance from Rome, he enjoins him to "imitate the charities of the christians, their sanctity of life, and their kindness to enemies and strangers."

These involuntary proofs of the beneficial effects of Christianity on individual character, are abundantly supported by similar testimony to its benign influence on society generally. No sooner had the mild religion of the Son of God obtained footing in the world, than its benevolent spirit became a bond of union between independent nations. The middle wall of partition, which had so long divided the Jewish and Gentile world crumbled at its touch. Pride and revenge, those fertile sources of war and bloodshed, were supplanted by humility and forgiveness. Into every family it came a messenger of love, a dispenser of peace. It took by the hand the softer sex, and easing their shoulders of the onerous burdens that barbarous superstition had put upon them, lifted them from a degraded and servile state, and gave to them that equal rank in refined society to which they are justly entitled. The religion of Christ has abolished polygamy, and restricted the power of divorce. Unnatural crime has fled at its approach. The harshness of parental authority has been tempered by the mild precepts of the gospel; and instead of putting to death the old and the decrepid, and weak and deformed children, as was sanctioned by the laws of many heathen states, her benevolent genius has spread over these hapless members of the human family the ample ægis of the law, and erected asylums for their preservation and relief. The relations of husband and wife, and of parent and child, which formerly differed but little from that of master and slave, are now stripped of all unnecessary power.—The poor and the ignorant have been taken under the patronage of the rich and enlightened. The prosperous have been taxed to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and heal the afflicted. No matter what may be the form or the degree of human misery, the spirit of Christianity opens to its relief the hand of private benevolence and the munificent storehouses of public charity. The person of the slave is not now only brought under the protection of the law, but every engine that Providence and a spirit of universal benevolence can approve, is at work to free the world from the very name of slavery. The heathen had no asylums for the sick, the poor, the widow, and the orphan, and the foundling; nor was there a single hospital in all the ante-christian world. Now how changed is the scene! Christianity has erected houses of refuge for every grade and species of human suffering. It has established schools for the gratuitous instruction of the poor. It has penetrated into the noxious dungeon, and not only lighted its darkness with the lamp of eternal life, but placed within the reach of its wretched tenant every comfort that the strict claims of justice will allow.—And in its course of expansive benevolence it has even descended to the care of inferior animals, by discountenancing every exercise of cruelty towards them; and by making their ease and security a subject of legal enactment. Instead then, of asking "What has Christianity done?" we may demand, "what has it *not* done toward meliorating the condition of man?"

From its effects on society at large, let us now ascend to the influence of the religion of the Bible on the governments of States and Nations. No sooner had it gained access to the palaces of kings and emperors, than its humane and benevolent spirit was breathed into all their political codes and institutions. Regicide suddenly ceased to be an every day occurrence. Rebellion sunk to sleep under the potent wand of the Gospel of peace. War laid aside his horrors, and took with him to the field mercy and kindness to the vanquished. Ambition put a check upon his insatiable appetite; and revenge was driven to lay aside his vindictive spirit, at the mild remonstrance of the gospel of peace. What is it but the liberal spirit of Christianity that is now daily deposing the despot, and instructing the rulers of the earth to look for safety, honor and happiness for themselves, only in the safety honor and happiness of every class of society beneath them? And what but this has tamed the fierceness of ancient barbarism, palsied the arm of arbitrary law, given to even-handed justice an almost universal triumph over bribery and favoritism, and thus secured to the meanest citizen the freedom, the justice, the ease and the security which the highest magistrate enjoys?

Nor should I, at this time, and before such an audience, fail to notice the beneficial effects of the gospel on the cause of science and literature, as well as on the moral and political condition of the world.—The religion of Christ being a *written* revelation, and composed in several languages, its teachers, and all others who were desirous of embracing it, were thereby compelled to acquire a knowledge of letters.—History accordingly shows, that wherever the christian faith has been received, there have followed in her train all the blessings of moral, classical and theological knowledge. Before her mild genius had established her sway in the world, it was the received opinion among heathen nations, that a knowledge of the sciences tended only to enervate the mind and unfit it for martial achievement; and that the boy who was taught to tremble at the rod, would never look undaunted on the sword or spear. But far different was the lesson inculcated by the religion of the gospel, and its happy effects let the present assembly testify. To give some idea of the extreme ignorance of many of the nations of Europe before their reception of Christianity, I would point you to Germany and Ireland, the one renowned at the present day for its gigantic achievement in the field of science, and the other acknowledged to be the prolific parent of genius and oratory. When we contemplate their present rank in the world of letters, we can scarcely believe that these people were indebted for even a knowledge of the alphabet to the zealous labors of the christian missionary. Yet such is the record of faithful history.

Nor did literature alone experience the aid of the gospel Music, painting, sculpture, drawing and architecture felt likewise her fostering hand, being called in to beautify the temples of the Christian's God.

When in the middle ages the love of literature yielded to a passion for arms, and the whole of civilized Europe became one great war-camp, the only refuge to be found for science and the liberal arts was in the cloisters of the christian priesthood. And again, when in the sixteenth century the mind of man once more began to struggle from beneath the dominion of ignorance and superstition, it was the Bible that led the way in enlightening the minds, as well as reforming the hearts of men. It was the Bible that first knocked off the shackles of reason, and prepared the way for philosophy to display her splendid triumphs. If a Luther, a Melancthon, and a Cranmer had never lived, it is scarcely probable that the names of Bacon, Boyle, Newton and Locke would have been distinguished from the common mass at the present day.

If now we withdraw our attention from the histories of ancient times, and compare the condition of the nations of the present day which are blessed with the Bible, with that of others which are still groping in the darkness of heathenism, we shall at once be convinced, that for the knowledge of whatever is valuable in antiquity, in language, in chronology, history, morality, philosophy, metaphysics, jurisprudence, national law, and civil and religious freedom, we are indebted under God, to the possession of his Gospel. In one word, wherever the christian missionary has set his foot, there have ignorance and barbarism given way to useful knowledge and all the arts of civilized life. The ferocious savage, who lived on plunder, and prowled through his native forests, feeding like a beast of prey on the flesh of his captive, has been transformed into a peaceful cultivator of the earth, a lover of domestic happiness, and a child of God. The cave and the wigwam of the barbarian, have been exchanged for abodes of comfort and refinement. The precarious supplies of the chase have been abandoned in favour of the more certain and more humanizing pursuits of agriculture. The sanguinary rites of Druidism are now known only in history; and the institution of human sacrifice is fast fading from the earth.

But for the blessed knowledge of Jesus Christ, how different would have been the aspect of this assembly! Instead of meeting here to enjoy the feast of reason that is annually spread before us, we might this day have been convened to witness the terrific fightings of wild beasts, or the bloody shows of gladiatorial contention. This spot on which we stand might have contained the altar of some senseless idol, or the tripod of some lying oracle; and this hall, dedicated to the cause of liberal science, might have resounded with the raving and beastly worship of some impure demon. Instead of having the blessing of Jehovah invoked upon our present exercises, we might have been crying out with those of old—"O, Baal, hear us! O, Baal, hear us!" Instead of bringing your sons to this place to learn to walk in the ways of useful knowledge, you might at this moment have been dragging them from their youthful sports to burn them in the fires of Moloch, to whip them to death on the altar of Diana, or to cast them as a propitiatory sacrifice under the ponderous wheels of Juggernaut. And let me not forget to add, but for the humanizing influence of the religion of Christ, those who sit here as our wives, our mothers, our daughters and our equals, might at this moment have been our "hewers of wood and drawers of water," our drudges, our menials, the very bond-slaves of our barbarian pleasures.

Lest, however, it should be supposed that these statements, because drawn from distant history, are therefore liable to much abatement, I will now direct your view to some interesting facts that have fallen within our own times. The present is, in a remarkable degree, an age of missionary enterprise. The whole christian world seems to be rousing itself to some mighty effort in the cause of God; and the remotest corners and most obscure islands of the earth are beginning to hail the dawn of gospel light. But in no quarter have the labours of the pious missionary been more amply blessed, than in the distant islands of the Pacific. There, and in our own day too, have whole tribes and nations, without the intervention of an earthly potentate, been reclaimed from ignorance, idolatry and vice, to a rational and hearty profession of the christian faith. And what is the effect on their national and individual happiness? Idolatry, theft, lewdness, infanticide, human sacrifice, polygamy, cannibalism, and every species of abomination that was practised in their days of ignorance, are now suppressed. The arbitrary rule of despotic chieftains has been supplanted by a system of equitable law, adopted by the voluntary consent of both prince and people, and founded on the basis of christian principle. Civilization, industry and education are rapidly effacing the remembrance of their recent barbarism. The voice of public, social and private worship is universally lifted up to the Christian's God; and these reclaimed sons of superstition, are rapidly advancing in the march of mental improvement, as well as in the knowledge of the one true God and his Son Jesus Christ.

Having thus seen the salutary effects of the gospel of Christ on the interests of nations, let us for a moment, change the scene, and contemplate a people madly throwing off its restraints; and placing themselves under the dominion of reason alone. That the sun has shone upon such a sight is, alas! too true; and there are some now present who can well remember how their ears were made to tingle and their hearts to melt within them, when the intelligence came that a whole nation had renounced the God that made them, and were endeavoring to expel him from his own creation. It need not be said that I here allude to revolutionary France—to that bloody period of her history when infidelity, for a time, held its undisputed sway; when the christian era was abolished, lifeless statues set up in the temples of the living God, death declared to be an eternal sleep, and the existence of a God an idle superstition; when all distinctions of right and wrong were confounded; when proscription followed proscription in breathless succession, and misrule and atheism went hand in hand in converting the very garden of Europe into a field of blood; when a nation, distinguished for the refinements of polished life, became as in a day, a horde of assassins, and every social and moral tie was burst asunder; when fathers denounced their children, wives their husbands, and mothers their sons; when a whole kingdom presented the awful spectacle of one great slaughter house; and the sword, the bayonet, the sucking-boat and the guillotine aimed in the person of man, to banish the image of God from the face of the earth. Such is the spirit of infidelity; such the tender mercies of religion without revelation; such the history of a people without a God! Oh, what a lesson to the rulers of the earth!—How closely should they lay it to heart; and how incontestibly does it establish the words of inspiration, that it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation," and that "sin is a reproach to any people!" If, then, the religion of Christ, when extended over only a fourth part of the habitable world, and not cordially embraced by the majority of any one people, has already done so much for the happiness of man, what may not be expected; nay, what stretch of imagination can take in the vast amount of blessing that will ensue, when, in the language of holy writ, "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, and the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea?"

Need I stop here to notice the objections brought against the religion of the Bible, on account of the persecutions, religious wars and bitter controversies to which it has given rise? These are consequences for which our holy faith is not answerable. As well might we attribute to civil government the various wars and tumults it has occasioned; or to the spirit of liberty all the licentiousness and atrocity that have been practised in her name. For although these wars and persecutions may have had religion for their object, yet are they manifestly resolvable into principles which christianity does not implant, but on the contrary, universally condemns. Did the Bible, itself, as does the Koran, authorise coercion in the propagation of its principles, then might such objections have their weight; but when it is the professed aim of the gospel, and I may safely add, its acknowledged tendency too, to break down and root out every principle of intolerance and contention from the heart, it should be freely confessed that our holy religion has been the occasion rather than the motive, the reluctant instrument instead of the willing author of evil to mankind. Wherever the malevolent passions hold the sway, there will follow persecution, violence, and every evil work, and the cause of virtue, and the mantle of charity, and the very name of God, will be assumed to sanction crimes against religion and even nature itself. Let not Christianity, therefore, suffer undeservedly for the evil passions of those who arrogate to themselves her name; neither let her purity be stained with the imputation of intolerance; for, as has been well observed, "among the awful lessons to be learned from the crimes and miseries of mankind, this is not the least, that in order to be a persecutor, it is not necessary to be a bigot; and that in rage and cruelty, in mischief and destruction, fanaticism can be outdone by infidelity."

Having said thus much of the beneficial effects of Christianity on the welfare of nations, and of society at large, but little time is left for noticing the vast aggregate of happiness that it dispenses in the obscurity of private life. From the first preaching of the Baptist to the present day, there have been millions in every age, unknown to fame, who have rejoiced in its saving truths as in "a pearl of great price," and have found them to be productive of an inward peace and comfort of the heart, which the world can neither give nor take away. It is the peculiar glory of our religion that it is adapted to every rank and condition of life. Is the Christian in prosperity? then has he a higher enjoyment of the good things of this life, than is felt by him who is a stranger to his God; for there is a heavenly temper given to him from above; which mixes its own sweetness with every earthly good he receives, and imparts to it a relish that savours as much of heaven as of earth. Is he in adversity? no untoward circumstance can ruffle the serenity of his soul. Like the heaven to which he aspires, he is exalted above the tumults and tempests of this lower world, and enjoys a sunshine which never warms or illumines the icy bosom of the unbeliever. In his deepest sorrows and his darkest hours, he has more joy than belongs to the brightest day of the sinner's life. In the secrecy of his chamber, and in the solemn silence of midnight, he has a resource that the world knows not of, and finds a hiding-place from his sufferings in the bosom of his God.

But it is in the prospect of futurity, that the blessed effects of the religion of Christ are peculiarly displayed At that trying hour, when the soul is fluctuating between time and eternity, when the body is wrung with anguish, and conscience rouses from its deceitful slumbers, then the only balm that unbelief can impart is the cold and cheerless anticipation of an *eternal sleep*. But the Christian has a better and a brighter hope than this. He builds, upon the promises of an all-powerful and unchanging God, the certain assurance of another and a happier state. He knows that this mortal body, sown here in "corruption," "weakness" and "dishonour," will be raised beyond the tomb in "incorruption," in "power" and in "glory;" and that, enrolled among the pure intelligences of that happy place, he will enjoy a felicity which has no measure but the power of Omnipotence, no limit but the duration of eternity.

Thus, my friends, have I endeavored to establish the position with which I set out, that the religion of the Bible is the highest ornament and best security of nations. If enough, and more than enough be not already said, this only will I add: Let an impartial observer take in his hand the map of the world; let him point to a nation locked up in barbarism and superstition, and, my life on it, that is a land where the Bible is unknown. Let another be designated as fast emerging from the rudeness of nature into the humanizing arts of civilized life, and there, doubtless, will be found the humble missionary, labouring and praying in secret, and sacrificing his health, his life, his all, to make known the glad tidings of salvation. Show me a people that, having been once enlightened and made free and happy by the influence of Revelation, have receded from their foremost rank among the nations of Christendom, and placed themselves once more under the dominion of superstition,

ignorance, immorality and despotism; and although that may be called a christian people, yet it will be found that the word of God is there not permitted to have its free course, and that the 'inventions of men' are taught for the commands of God. Finally, let a nation be pointed out where law is respected, where life and property are secure, where mutual confidence subsists between rulers and people, where order and peace hold their gentle sway, and where every one may sit under his own vine and fig tree, there being none to make him afraid; show me such a people, and you show me "my own, my native land," where the Bible is in the hands of every man, where it is read and reverenced, and where the young are carefully instructed in its life-giving precepts.

We have heard much, of late, about the Constitution of our beloved country; and our hearts have ardently responded to the soul-stirring eloquence of those who have called on us to rally around it as the palladium of our liberty. And long, long may it remain to these happy States a bond of union, a charter of mutual rights, a check upon usurping power on either hand. My young friends, you should study that instrument, and be familiar with its principles; but at the same time you should know, that it is to the influence of the religion of Christ we are indebted for the soundness of those principles, and their happy tendency to promote the welfare of our country. With the Bible in their hands and its precepts written on their hearts, it is impossible for a people to become the slaves of a tyrant, or to be otherwise than free, prosperous and happy. The spirit of liberty is inseparably allied to the spirit of sound religion; and the despot who has carefully studied the history of the three last centuries will tremble sooner for his ill-got power at seeing a Bible than a sword in the hands of his subjects; and yet there is not one word in that blessed book to call up a spirit of faction and disorder. Submission to rulers is there again and again inculcated, and that too upon grounds unknown to the lawgivers of the heathen world. Before the religion of Christ was admitted into the councils and senate-chambers of the earth, princes ruled by fear alone, and maintained their power, as they had acquired it, at the point of the sword. By day they walked abroad preceded by lictors, and all the instruments of sanguinary punishment; at night they pressed a sleepless pillow guarded by the unsheathed weapons of a hireling soldiery. Now the principles of christianity engraven by the heart, are of more avail than bolts and chains, imperial edicts, or burning stakes. Now the spirit of religion is no less the nation's safety than the people's happiness. Now the fear of God among his subjects is a more than triple shield to the breast of the sovereign. And the chief magistrate of this happy nation may pass unarmed or unattended from one limit of our vast territory to the other, and meet with neither insult nor violence. O, happy people, that thus have the Lord for their God, and his word for their guide! In the contemplation of this subject, your speaker would fain adopt the sentiment of one who, though of another nation, is yet no less than ourselves, the strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom, and say, "my hope for my country is not built upon her fleets and her armies, but upon the stronger ground of our being a praying people"—a people blessed with the word, the Sabbaths, and the sanctuary of the Lord of hosts. Take these away and wherein shall we be better than other nations? what shall we have to ensure permanency to our free institutions more than had ancient Greece or Rome? Is there a more enthusiastic love of liberty in our breast, or more muscle and bone in our arm than those ancient republicans could boast? No: take away the word and the worship of God from amongst us, and we shall fall before our feeblest foe; the strong bond that now unites us as one great family, will become as the spider's web; the mighty fabric of this glorious republic will sink under its own weight; and "*sic transit gloria*" be written on the ruins of our capitol, as well as on those of Babylon, Troy, Tyre and Carthage.—But whilst we continue to be blessed with the saving truths and sacred institutions of christianity, we need entertain no fears for our liberty or happiness. The word of Heaven is pledged for our safety; the Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Permit me then, my young friends, in concluding these remarks, to urge upon you as patriots, as enlightened men, as the rising hope of our country, to make the word of God your daily study, and to reverence and uphold the sacred institutions which it has established in our land. If there were no religious assemblies throughout our country, no sacred temples, no day set apart for divine worship, no consecrated memorials of the being and dominion of a God, and of the accountability of man, the pillars of society would be undermined, public order and social happiness would cease from amongst us, and our land become as remarkable for lawless and ferocious violence, as it now is for the blessings of good order and peace. Remember, therefore, that he who reviles the word of God and treats sacred things with levity, is the worst enemy to society, a very Cataline in the bosom of the commonwealth. And remember also that so far as our eternal interests are concerned, it is not the possession of religion by us as a nation that will avail to our happiness, either here or hereafter We must feel a personal concern in its saving truths, and have an individual experience of its life-giving power in our hearts, before we can rejoice in God, or hope for his blessing either public or private.

If such be the tendency, such the blessed effects of christianity as have this day been set before you, can you desire a stronger proof that it is a revelation from heaven, or a louder call to interest yourselves in the reception and extension of its saving benefits? You have been shown the utter insufficiency of mere human wisdom and have seen how far short all the lessons of ancient morality have fallen of promoting the happiness of man. As a further testimony on this subject, let me refer you to the recent language of one of the brightest luminaries of our country, who, though high in public estimation, is content to lay all his honors at the feet of Christ, believing with the poet that

"*Christian* is the highest style of man."

"Public virtue," says this learned jurist and polished writer, "has no solid basis but religion. Mere human virtue is a cheat, a scintillation at best, which we see continually extinguished by every temptation. Nothing less than a living conviction of an ever-present God, before whom we are acting and thinking and speaking, and that we have a future state of never-ending existence dependant on his approbation, can impose a moment's restraint on the indulgence of human passion; and nothing can reconcile man to such restraint, but the formation of a new spirit within him which will convert that restraint into liberty and privilege, and make the service of God his highest happiness here, as well as his only sure hope hereafter. This is the spiritual work of the gospel of the Redeemer, which has 'brought life and immortality to light,' and furnished to man a motive and a spring of action, which enables him to tread the earth and its vile pursuits beneath his feet, in contemplation of the immortality to which he is hastening.'

Is it your ambition to excel in the powers of thought and in the graces of diction? Read, then, the Scriptures: for in them, and in them only, is found truth unmixed with error; in them only is grandeur of conception, undebased by the littleness of human conceit; and in them, (if I may so speak) may be seen the very mind of God. Nothing can be imagined more elevated, more glowing, or more beautiful than the writings of the inspired penman of whom it has been justly said, that "their energy of language and dignity of style are equalled only by the unspeakable sublimity of the subjects which they treat." It is a cheering prospect to the christian scholar, that the learned world is awakening to the importance of this subject; and he cannot but indulge the hope that the day is not far distant, when no education will be deemed complete without the knowledgeof the Scriptures, and when the volume of inspiration shall be adopted in our schools as the standard of good taste and fine writing, no less than of sound morals and true religion.

But among the many motives by which our youth may be urged to the study of the word of God, this should not be overlooked, viz. that a knowledge of the sacred writings is necessary to correct the early false impressions made upon the mind by the study of the ancient classics. Let me not, however, from this remark, be reckoned among those who, in seeking to improve the present systems of education, would entirely exclude those heathen writings from the place which long prescription has assigned them in a liberal course of education. My only aim in adverting to this subject, is to guard the unwary mind against any erroneous ideas on the subject of religion and morals which it is likely to imbibe from resorting so early and so frequently to the sometimes impure fountains of antiquity. Our youth at school are taught to read the deeds of Pagan heroes before they are competent to separate what is praiseworthy from what is vile in their character; and it too often happens, that to read is to admire, and to admire is to emulate. Thus some idol of false honor is set up and consecrated, an erroneous standard of morals is established, public applause becomes the chief incentive to virtue, resentment is ennobled, and pride, and many other hateful passions, erected into honorable virtues. Curiosity in these things is apt to beget veneration; daily familiarity strengthens first impressions; the moral taste becomes vitiated: and the almost certain consequence is a disrelish for the sober and blessed realities of the Christian faith. Thus, whilst we are learning from the sages of ancient times, the beauties of imagery, the graces of diction, the arts of eloquence, and the harmony of numbers, we need some Mentor at hand to warn us continually against their principles, which insensibly steal in upon us through the fascinating influences of poetry and oratory. Eminent scholars have confessed and lamented the ill effects experienced in themselves, by a too close attention to their classical engagements. They have, in this way, lost their relish for theological study, become puffed up with the vanity of conscious erudition, and before they were aware of it, acquired so debauched a mind as to become first neglecters, then despisers and opposers of the religion of Christ. If such be the effects of these studies on the mature and well disciplined student, may we not tremble for their demoralizing influence on the plastic and incautious mind of youth? and need we wonder at the schoolboy who asked his play fellow, "which was the greater, Jupiter or God Almighty?" These are considerations which should be ever present with parents and teachers of youth, in order that, by a timely instruction in the word of God, by "line upon line and precept upon precept," at the maternal knee, and in the earlier stages of education, they may forestal this threatened evil, and protect their youthful charge against the inroads of false principles, at that critical period of life when the mind may be moulded into almost any form.

But I will detain you no longer. My young friends, I thank you, and this respected audience, for your patient attention, and regret that I have been able to repay it by no better offering. If, however, what has been said shall tend, in the least degree to excite in your breasts an increased sense of God's goodness to us as a people; if it shall inspire you with more exalted notions of the religion of Christ; enable you to make a more correct estimate of true happiness; or suggest to you juster views of your duty as citizens of this favoured republic; I shall feel as if I had not spoken altogether in vain. Let me once more entreat you then, as you value your best interests, to study diligently that volume which contains the secret of your happiness. The truths which it reveals once dwelt, undivulged, in the bosom of God. Its every sentence is charmed with the divine presence, and is powerful to the saving of the soul. Its doctrines are of everlasting interest, and its precepts duly reverenced would liken us unto God himself. All the great objects of this world's history lose their value through the lapse of time; but the words of that book are co-existent with the immortality of our nature. While we are discussing the events of the day, they cease to be; while we are adopting fashions, they become obsolete; while defending or condemning parties, they change sides; while contemplating opposing factions, they are extinct. Of all created things, mutability and vanity are written on their best estate, and brief is their duration at the longest. But "the word of the Lord endureth forever, and his memorial to all generations." Remember that this life, which is now opening upon you in all its flattering prospects, is nothing more than the seed-time of eternity; and that there is a day at hand when the proudest efforts of unsanctified genius, and the brightest accomplishments of polished life, will avail you nothing; when a single tear, shed for sin over the page of eternal truth, shall leave behind it a more blessed memory, and ensure a brighter reversion above, than the wisdom of a Socrates, combined with the wealth of a Crœsus and the renown of a Napoleon. "*In hoc vinces*" is inscribed on the word of God, and on it alone. In vain will you seek for success under any other banner.

"Beware what earth calls happiness; beware
All joys, but joys that never can expire.
In vain we seek a heaven below the sky;
The world has false but flattering charms;
Its distant joys show big in our esteem,
But lessen still as they draw near the eye,
In our embrace the visions die;
And when we grasp the airy forms,
We lose the pleasing dream."

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

A fact in relation to the practical benefits of the United States Bank.—The Count de Leon, who has been sojourning a few days with us, has brought with him from 5 to 7 millions of dollars, a sum sufficient to turn the balance of exchange with Europe in favor of the United States, and such is his and every other monied man's confidence in the United States Bank, that he has exchanged much of his cash into large bills of that institution. With these he travels, and his secretary makes it a point of duty to change them for others of the same institution, as his best security against imposition. If there were nothing but local banks, he would lose a quarter per cent. almost between every country village, and by the time he reached Pittsburgh, his place of destination, a very considerable amount. But, as it is, foreigners are not afraid to bring their money, or invest it here. It would be an act of folly in our government, to put down an institution that gives strength, character, and certainty, to our currency, and is so strong an inducement for strangers to bring their funds into the United States.

The Barnstable Patriot states that the cargo of the ship Uncas, of Falmouth, recently returned from the Pacific, has been sold for $82,000, paying her outfits, the cost of the ship, and all the expenses of the voyage. Vessel valued at $26,000. The quantity of oil is said to have nearly exceeded that of any cargo before brought into the United States.

The venerable Bishop Chase having resigned the Episcopate of Ohio, the Convention of that State, at a recent meeting, unanimously elected the Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy. Mr. McIlvaine has just received an invitation from St. Paul's Church, Boston, rendered vacant of the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Potter.

Jour. of Com.

FOREIGN.

New York, September 26.

The intelligence from Europe, by the *Samuel Robertson*, which this paper contains, though only a few days later than that heretofore received, is, nevertheless, of much importance. It decides, or appears to decide, three important things: first, that there is a want of accord in the British Ministry; secondly, that M. *Casimir Perrier* has triumphed in the House of Deputies by an immense majority, in carrying the answer of that House to the King's speech, without any essential modification having been introduced in it; and thirdly, that Poland stands yet—long may she stand—unbroken by the Russian hordes.

The disagreement in the British Cabinet was occasioned by difference of views on some details of the Reform Bill; and Ministers were actually defeated, on an amendment proposed by the Marquis of Chandos. Without being able to appreciate here the precise tendency or effect of that amendment, it is sufficient for us to know, that it was resisted by Ministers, and carried in their despite.—How far this may jeopard the whole bill in the House of Commons, or in what way affect its reception in the House of Lords, we are at a loss to conjecture. Lord Grey has staked his power upon carrying the Reform Bill—the whole Bill—and nothing but the Bill. If, then, he fail in this, a change of Ministry would occur, and a modified Tory Cabinet succeed to the Whigs now in power. The people of England would, we think, ill brook such a change.

By the issue of the discussion on the Address in the French Chamber, the peace of Europe is made secure. M. Perrier will now be firmer than ever in his seat. There was some misgiving in England about the French army not having been at once recalled from Belgium. The London Courier, however, asserts that the reply of King Philip to the address of the Chamber, would announce his intention to recall his troops, as soon as in the judgment of the Powers and his own, it could be done with safety to Belgium.—We cling to the hope that the termination of the difficulties in that quarter will add new motives and increased energy to the mediation which France and England both, but especially the former, will press upon Russia in behalf of Poland. That heroic people were, according to the last accounts of 4th August, of unabated confidence. We cannot but think it extraordinary, that such inaction prevails among the Russian invaders. It may result from indecision of council—it may perhaps be ascribed to the progress of disease.

The island of St. Michaels, one of the Azores, has been taken for Donna Maria, by an expedition from its neighbor Terceira.

London, Aug. 20.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the Reform Bill, his amendment providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—We have received the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Rothsay Castle from hence to Beaumaris. She struck on the Dutchman's Bank, off Puffin Island, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in a heavy gale of wind, at about N. N. W. Upwards of 120 passengers must have been on board, including the crew, and many female passengers. Our first account states that nine passengers only, and three of the crew were saved; but subsequent communications say twenty.

We may still hope that more may have been saved, but the loss of life must have been dreadful indeed. Owing to the very heavy sea, the signal man at the island has been during the day unable to reach the main land to obtain further intelligence.

London, Aug. 20.—We received last night the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. They are important only as containing the long protracted issue of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Address to the Throne, which was come to on Tuesday, when the friends of Ministers carried the Address, by a majority of 282 against 73. The closing debate appears to have been conducted with greater decency and more regularity than that of Monday, and even something like an amende was made to the outraged feelings of the President of the Council. This result is generally looked upon in Paris as a fresh guarantee for the continuance of peace—peace, however, to be maintained at the sacrifice of poor deserted Poland!

Berlin, August 10.

Russia and Poland.—According to letters from Warsaw of the 31st ult., the Poles laughed outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They had provisions enough to stand a siege of four months, and the town was too well fortified on every side to allow of any fear that the enemy will attempt to take it by storm. There was a regular army of 40,000 men within the city, and a great number of undiciplined troops, who were in the course of training; the whole of whom, as well as the other inhabitants, were animated with the best spirit, and resolved to fight to the last. Of late the movements of the Russians have betrayed much indecision. This is by some attributed to the influence of the mediation, and even taken as a proof that it has begun to operate.

From the London Globe, Aug. 20.

Some days ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Jews at Berlin, and we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to hang a mystery over the news from Petersburg. That capital, exposed to the ravages of the cholera morbus, is left almost without a government. The Emperor, the Ministers, even the Chief of Police, have withdrawn to Peterhoff; and, it seems, the rabble, not the Sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the meanwhile, the Grand Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly called to the seat of government, and a Prussian physician, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidently reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not vouch for these rumors—they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected inactivity of the Russian army on the Vistula, where we were taught to expect a decisive battle three weeks ago, may be an indication of irresolution, change, and dismay in the quarter from which all orders must emanate. It is the destiny of despotic governments, which are misnamed regular, to depend not only on the will, but on the health and sanity of one man.

An extraordinary and interesting motion was made by Mr. Hume in the debate on the Reform Bill. It was, to give all the British colonies and possessions abroad, Representatives in the House of Commons. The plan, however, was so extensive in its nature, and involved so many details, that it was thought its agitation would delay and perplex the Reform measure, and it was therefore for the present abandoned. The number of Representatives which Mr. Hume proposed should thus be added to the British House of Commons, was only 19! These 19 Members were to be thus divided:—

	Members.
British India, - - -	4
The Crown Colonies, - -	8
British America, - - -	3
The West India Colonies, -	3
The Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, - -	1
Total	19

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Interesting to Merchants.—We have received from a friend the following proclamation, issued by the Governor of St. Vincent, on the 18th of August:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, from the consequences of the dreadful Hurricane with which this Island and its Dependencies were visited on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, it is essentially necessary for their relief to encourage the importation of the only article of food which bears a duty, namely, Flour; and of such materials as are required to repair the extensive damage which has been sustained in houses, buildings, and sugar works, over the greatest part of this colony: *I do therefore*, by, and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council, authorize and require the port of Kingstown to be opened accordingly for the admission of Flour, and of white, yellow, & pitch pine boards, plank, scantling, and shingles, free of all duties payable thereon, until the 31st day of December next, now next ensuing; of which all officers of His Majesty's customs, and all others whom it doth, shall, or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's command,

THOMAS MELVILLE,
Government Secretary.

Norfolk, Sept. 26.

Insult to the American Flag.—Capt. Eldred, of the brig Harvest, whose arrival is announced under the marine head, informs that a Brigantine from North Carolina, bound to Texas, was chased off the Bahama Banks, by a British man-of-war schr. understood to be the Skip Jack, which vessel fired 13 shot at her. The brigantine had her colors hoisted—the schr. had not:—She was boarded by the schr., which took possession of her and carried her into Havana. During the chase the brigantine threw overboard her deck load. After she was taken possession of, lost anchors and cables. Capt. E. understood that previous to his leaving Havana the brigantine was released, and that a representation of the outrage had been forwarded to the President of the U. States.—*Beacon.*

Anniversary of the "Three Days."—As every thing relating to the "good Lafayette" is interesting to Americans, we translate the following from the Paris National:

"The common opinion was that General Lafayette, on such a day (July 27th) would occupy a place corresponding to the conspicuous post he had in our glorious revolution; but this expectation proved erroneous, as the General contented himself with joining his colleagues, who attended the ceremony in large numbers.

"The General, who in entering the Pantheon, had been received with shouts of "Vive Lafayette," was, on his return, again the object of the same joyous exclamations.

"National Guards, Students, Workmen, all hastened around his carriage, which would have been drawn by the People, the horses having been taken out instantaneously, had not the General's most earnest entreaties caused the latter to be replaced. A multitude of citizens of every age and condition formed the *cortege* of the illustrious veteran, and accompanied him to his dwelling, every one anxious to see him—to hear his voice—to shake hands with him.

"In passing the Artillery of the National Guard, a salute was fired. The General appeared to be profoundly touched by the unequivocal testimony of affection of which he was continually the object, and all his expressions bore evidently the marks of his deep emotions. The utmost order prevailed throughout the day."

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,555,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained in the same space of time, only 1,105,000—that the twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland—that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth that number. Advertisements which in England cost $17, are inserted in America for about $1 50; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, $28, is liable in England to a charge of $900.—*Bos. Telegraph.*

Cheraw, O

Our Town has been in a state of ble excitement for the last week quence of reports of certain movements on the part of the slaves cumjacent country. Intelligence ed early in the week, of conspiracy and detected in the counties of Richmond, North Carolina, and hension of several of the ringleaders thers supposed to be participants. ligence was accompanied with dire which, though calculated for the unnecessary alarm, have not perha together unproductive of good, they caused increased activity and in putting our population in a st tion for defence. This has been do ery precaution which prudence co has been adopted in order to pro the worst possible contingency. of all classes deserve the highest tion for the alacrity with which th formed the very severe duties wh sis seemed to demand. Capt. B Company especially deserves, as the sincere thanks of the citizens of for the promptitude with which th to us upon the first intimation of d great inclemency of the weather hance their claims upon our gratit has given the greatest possible assur when the voice of their country calls be equally prompt to obey. Nor militia of Marlborough tardy in re the post assigned to them. All desir for all have done their duty.

Of the existence of a plot, there no doubt. Four negroes have been and are now in custody, one or two are supposed to be ringleaders, the ticipants. The examination and tri will take place in a day or two, and doubt lead to the discovery and arre thers. From what has been learned ferent sources, there can be no doubt place was selected for the first attac readers may expect a more particular in our next.—*Republican.*

Rutherfordton, Septembe

On Tuesday morning last, informa received here, that the negroes work Gold Mines at Janes'-Town, Bracke and Brindletown, meditated an insur at some early day; the information w municated by a negro woman of this whom it had been mentioned by a b the neighborhood, who, for some time been in the mines, in a style as she s inviting her concurrence and partic she however became alarmed, and de

As this fellow had been permitted owner to hire his own time to whom he and was known to change from place for the purpose as was supposed, of m veniently reading and expounding 'book from the West' of which he h heard to speak; the Bill of Rights and tution of North Carolina, and the scr (for he also was a preacher,) he was and brought in for trial; in the course it appeared that a rebellion was intended although he might not be a leader, that not ignorant of it—he was committed ther investigation. Circumstances p piciously to several others, two of whom been arrested, one examined and released other now on trial.

It was not known what course was taken by the negroes when information the plot was first received; we since that a division was to be made, and make a descent upon the village of Mor ton, and the other part upon this place Towns yielding the greatest booty, be vercome and destroyed, the country w easily overrun and their freedom secured.

The time as fixed, by an invitation negro of this neighborhood, now at the to his friends here, to visit the mines the last of the week of Burke Court, (1st tober,) nearly agrees with the time fixed Sampson County, and gives the appearan truth to the statement made by two negro their voluntary confession in Halifax general plan of operations had been conce throughout the State, to be put in actio the same time.'

The excitement amongst the people is siderable, and increasing; measures are for the arrest of all suspected persons, strong, well armed patrol guard kept on *Spectator.*

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 25.

Several persons have been extremely ill consequence of exposure during the first of insurrectionary alarm; but we are happy state, that their recovery is now considered probable.

Three ringleaders of the late diabolical conspiracy, were executed at Onslow Court Friday evening last (23d inst.) by the people. There was a fourth, who escaped during the tumult.—*Recorder.*

We learn that a Negro man was executed in Suffolk on Friday last, convicted of being concerned in the late insurrectionary movements in Southampton County.

Norfolk Beacon.

Riot in New York.—A serious riot took place on Thursday night in Hester street, in which two of the Watchmen were much injured. Twelve of the rioters were held to bail yesterday.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Legal Decision.—A fracas took place on Friday between two legal gentlemen of New York in one of the public offices; from angry words, they came to blows, and one of them was prostrated by reason of a sudden contact with his opponent's fist.—*Ib.*

Baltimore, Sept. 19.—This day the venerable *Carroll*, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, enters upon his 95th year.

Oak wood is selling in New York at the rate of $6 37½ cents a cord.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1831.

FROM THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.

Consecration of Bishop Ives.—This interesting event took place on Thursday, the 22d of September, in Trinity Church, Philadelphia. The services commenced at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. The venerable Presiding Bishop (WHITE,) Bishop ONDERDONK, of New York, Bishop ONDERDONK, of Pa. and a large number of clergy, were present. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, of Trinity Church, New York, the Lessons by Rev. Dr. DE LANCEY, of the University of Pennsylvania; the Commandments by Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE; the Epistle by Rt. Rev. B. T. ONDERDONK; the Gospel by Rt. Rev. H. U. ONDERDONK.

The Bishop elect was presented to the presiding Bishop, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of New York, and the Assistant Bishop of Pa. The testimonials from the Convention of North Carolina were read by Mr. WINSLOW, a layman from that diocese; those from the Standing Committee by the Rev. Dr. MEADE; and those expressive of the consent of the absent Bishops, by the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, from Ephesians, chapter 2. v. 19, 20. "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God. And are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

The fact that our paper is just going to press prevents us of an opportunity of giving to our readers the outlines of this discourse. It closed, as is usual on such occasions, with an address to the Rev. Brother who was about to be elevated to the Episcopate. This part of the service was rendered peculiarly affecting by some very appropriate allusions to his distinguished predecessor the late Diocesan of North Carolina. All the exercises of the day were solemn and impressive. They closed with the Communion, in which all the clergy present, and a considerable number of the laity united. Many a fervent prayer, we doubt not, was offered up that the individual on whom the new and weighty responsibilities were devolved, might be abundantly qualified for the career that Providence has opened up before him. May they be answered in blessings on him and the important portion of the Church over which he has been called to preside.

More of the Bank Robbery.—Parkinson on Saturday made some disclosures respecting the portion of the money, stolen from the Bank which had not yet been recovered. He pointed out one hundred and fifty dollars, and seventeen thousand dollars in bank notes; the latter being concealed in a hollow log, lying on his work bench. The whole amount recovered from him, is about thirty-three thousand dollars. Thirty thousand dollars are yet unaccounted for. Parkinson does not appear to have squandered any considerable portion of the money. With part of it he had purchased a schooner and cargo, and a few thousand dollars he had loaned on bond and mortgage.—*Jour. of Com.*

MR. CALHOUN.—There will be three candidates for the Presidency, at least, and probably four. Certainly there will be four, if Mr. Calhoun should be nominated at Baltimore; and it may as well now as ever be distinctly understood, that Mr. Calhoun will in any event be a candidate. He has placed himself in the hands of his friends, and these friends will not allow him to be withdrawn. We speak advisedly on this subject.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Richmond Enquirer denies the alleged defection of Messrs. Barbour, Chinn, and others, from the Jackson ranks. With true to Van Buren tact, it affects to disbelieve that because it does not *dare* to denounce. That disaffection exists in the ranks of the Virginia delegation to Congress, in a very great extent, is too notorious for any one, whose conscience is not case hardened, or who has any character for veracity to lose, to deny. The man who will boldly deny, up to the moment of the explosion, the existence of any want of harmony in the late cabinet, can hazard nothing in any denial he may make. As it respects the above named gentlemen, we believe the truth to be, that they are Calhoun-Jackson men at most, and consequently opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, if Mr. Calhoun can be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. We know this to be the case, as to some of them, for they have publicly declared it, and we believe it to be so, as to the great majority of our delegation in Congress.

Richmond Whig.

A petition, signed by twenty-three members of the Polish Committee, has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies by Gen. Lafayette, calling on them, in "words that burn" to aid that brave and unfortunate People, which has three times proved the barrier of France against her barbarian foes, and has sons for so many years lavished their blood for France, in the vain expectation that she would, finally, help them to deliver their beloved native land from a worse than Egyptian bondage.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

The Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Students are *not authorized* to permit a Student to go out of College, except on the *written* request of Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case No more is to be paid Board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, lights, &c., than $120, of which one half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses are as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dolls.; in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Session, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c, Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.

38mtO.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1831.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, Judge Strange presiding, a negro man, belonging to Mr Crawford, was found guilty of endeavoring to excite the negroes of that county to an insurrection, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, the 7th instant.

At Duplin Superior Court, Judge Donnell presiding, six negroes were put on trial, charged with the same offence, but we have not heard the result.

Capture of Gen. Nat.—The Norfolk Herald of Friday last, states that a gentleman had arrived in Norfolk, who gave information of the capture of this monster, and his safe lodgment in the Jail at Jerusalem. He ran about a mile after being discovered, when he mired in the swamp, and was taken. He was well armed; having a musket, two pistols, a sword and a dirk; but did not fire a shot or make the least resistance. The person from whom this report is received, stated that he saw Nat when he was brought into Jerusalem.

Rise of Staple Goods.—Several merchants of this town, who have lately returned from the North, confirm the statements made in the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Columbia, S. C., to his friend in that town:

New York, September 1831.

Dear Sir: I have forwarded you some New York papers, and now discharge what I feel to be a duty, in stating to you the state of this market: t is I could do with some accuracy, by saying at once that there is an advance of 20 per cent. in *all* descriptions of staple goods, such as are indispensible to planters. I will however go more into details. Since Sept. 1830,

Nails have advanced	1	ct. per. lb.	20	per cent.	
Bar Lead	"	1½	"	25	"
Bale Roping	"	3	"	40	"
Anvils and Vices	2 to 3		"	25	"
White Lead (25 kegs)	31 cts. per keg,		12½		"

Hardware has advanced in price, from 10 to 20 pr. ct.—all descriptions of domestic goods, such as brown and bleached homespuns, striped homespuns, checks, tickings, negro clothing, &c. &c., have advanced 20 per cent. in 12 months, and cotton yarns 25 per cent. Duffle blankets and coarse woollens 20 per cent.

Thus far the holders of goods are more than usually firm in their prices—whether this will continue throughout the season, is doubtful, at least as regards *imported* goods, American goods will maintain their present prices, or may probably *advance*.

Our planters will do well to calculate in due season whether it is best to make all, or a part of their negro clothing; or to buy it at an *advance* on last fall's prices. I shall have some negro clothing and blankets to sell, but this cannot influence me in stating those facts which are of such importance to our farmers, many of whom only ascertain the prices they have to pay when too late to influence their arrangements.

Every thing appears to be improving in this country, stocks, real estate, manufacturing establishments, all do well. Every one speaks with confidence of what he is to clear this week, or this month; the idea with *us* is, to hold on with *both* hands, to what little we may have made in the whole course of our lives, but the idea *here* is to hold on with one or two fingers, and gather with the other eight or nine.

Anti-Masonic Convention.—This political meeting, for which preparations have been making for several months past, took place in Baltimore on Monday the 26th ult., and adjourned on the following Wednesday. One hundred and eleven Delegates appeared, representing the States of New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. The Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, lately a distinguished Representative in Congress, presided. The Hon. Wm. Wirt was nominated as the anti-Masonic candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presidency. These gentlemen received 108 out of 111 votes. They have both *accepted* the nomination.

We notice the following incident:

"A Committee was appointed to invite Chief Justice MARSHALL (transiently in the City) to attend the sitting of the Convention. This Committee subsequently reported that they had seen Judge MARSHALL, and that in reply to their invitation, he politely stated that he should leave the city at six o'clock the following morning, and therefore be unable to attend, although it would afford him great pleasure to do so. The journey of Judge M. having been delayed unexpectedly, he attended the Convention on Tuesday morning."

It is proper to state, also, that within a few weeks past, letters from Messrs. John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush have been published, going the whole with the anti-Masonic party.

A very serious riot occurred at Providence, R. I., on the four last nights of the week before last. It originated in an attack by some sailors on a house of bad character. One of the sailors having been killed in the fray, the mob assembled for four nights in succession, and proceeded systematically to tear down about a dozen houses of similar reputation, and to break up the furniture. At last it was deemed necessary, after every effort of the civil authorities had been met by insult and violence, to call out the different volunteer companies of the town. These were insulted, pelted with stones, and several of them severely wounded thereby, when, finding every remonstrance and threat alike unavailing, they fired on the mob, by which the following persons were killed and wounded:

Killed.—Cyrus B. Guile, of Mansfield, (Mass.) aged 18, an apprentice to Mr. James Barnes; Walter Lawrence, paper hanger of this town; S. A. Whittemore, of Leicester, (Mass.) book binder, in the employ of Cory & Brown; Allen Cory, a mariner. A young man from Pawtucket, about 18 years old, an apprentice to a blacksmith, name unknown, mortally wounded.

Wounded.—Daniel Branch, carpenter, severely on the head and arms by a sabre; Mr. Davis, right arm shattered; Jeremiah Bonney, belonging to the furnace on Eddy's point, badly wounded in the thigh; Josiah L. Luther, in the foot.

In a few minutes after the soldiery were driven to this desperate alternative, the crowd dispersed, and quiet was restored. Several of the rioters had been taken, and committed to prison.

We have received the first number of a very handsomely printed and ably edited daily paper, issued at Charleston, by John A. Stuart, entitled the *State Rights and Free Trade Evening Post.*

Mr. Berrien's reply to Mr Eaton has appeared in the National Intelligencer. As we did not publish the latter, in full, we feel no obligation to copy the reply. The principal object of Mr. Berrien seems to be, to shew that he did not shrink from any responsibility to Mr. Eaton for his former statement. And he does prove, by the publication of his letter to Mr. E., that he only postponed, without rejecting, the challenge. In that letter, he states that he felt himself bound to the performance of higher duties, both to himself and his country, from which he would not then be diverted; but that when they shall have been accomplished, he will attend to Mr. E's demand, with a disposition promptly to repair any wrong which he may have inflicted.

The following paragraphs are interesting:

"Retiring from a responsible station in the Government, under the assurance of the continued confidence of the President, and with an expression of his regret for the necessity, which demanded our separation—acquitted by him of all imputation of impropriety, either official, or individual—here at the seat of the National Government—after having been dragged before the public to maintain an issue, involving my private honor—one which had been forced upon me, under the avowed authority of the Chief Magistrate, I have been calumniated and menaced by those who speak at his bidding, and are silenced by his nod. If excited by feelings which no man may repress, I have at any time been tempted to indulge them, a little reflection has sufficed to convince me, what it is that my duty to myself and to the public requires at my hands. That duty consists simply in maintaining the cause of truth before the American People; and, uninfluenced by ribaldry, and unawed by menace, in exposing to them the real condition of this community, in which the reign of terror is emphatically established. I am not indifferent to its consequences; but, whatever they may be, the voice of warning shall not be withheld." * * *

"From me, Mr. Eaton has received no wrong. Although I cannot admit the existence of that intimacy, which it accords with his present purposes to assert, still I can fearlessly appeal to those more immediately conversant with my course here, to say whether feelings of hostility have at any time characterized my conduct towards him. This declaration is not made to diminish his resentment: that he will continue to indulge as he thinks fit, without any effort on my part to propitiate it. No: Mr. Eaton, and his resentments, and the manner in which he may think proper to indulge them, are utterly unimportant.—That which demands our consideration is, that the law of force is openly proclaimed at the seat of the National Government—that he who ventures to repel the groundless calumnies of the official press, must speak at the peril of his life, in the vindication of his honor—and if in self-defence, he shall dare to say aught which may draw into question the public conduct of that high functionary, whose views it professes to represent, and by whose alleged authority it speaks, he must instantly prepare himself for the combat." * * * * * * * * *

"I never was on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Eaton. This declaration is alike due to myself, and to those with whom I have the good fortune to stand in that relation. I have already said that I attended his wedding. I did so upon an appeal made to me, as a member of the Senate—as a political, not as a private friend. Circumstances soon disclosed to me the inferences which would probably be drawn from this occurrence, and I limited myself thereafter to a civil intercourse with Mr Eaton, when we met. I was not in the habit of visiting him, either before or after his marriage. Still I had no hostility towards him, and in looking to the circumstances so often adverted to in this controversy, whether before, or at the time of his introduction into the Cabinet, I certainly indulged no such feeling. I have before said, and now repeat, that my conduct while there, was studiously regulated to avoid offence. I could not gratify the too obvious wish of the President in this matter. I thought any interference on his part, unfortunate for himself, and for the country; but I did not seek to inflame the feeling which was excited by the indiscreet attempt to control the society of Washington.

A single fact, *known to be so, by those among whom I write*, furnishes decisive answer to the allegation of a combination in the Cabinet, to exclude Mrs Eaton from society. It is, *that the question of exclusion as it related to the society of Washington generally, was settled before Mr. Eaton came into office.* His marriage occurred in January, and during that and the succeeding month, this question had been tried and determined, by those to whom it belonged, the community in which he lived. Any movement on the part of those who composed the Cabinet on that subject, could only therefore have had for its object to *reverse* that decision—to *introduce* and not to *exclude*. I had no part in this matter. I was during that winter a member of the Senate, and did not enter into society—and my family did not reach this place until the following summer. I did not believe that, as a member of the Cabinet, I had any thing to do with the regulations of this society, and in connecting myself with the community as an individual, I conformed myself to what appeared to me to be already established in relation to its social intercourse."

We are authorized to announce General Micajah Thomas Hawkins of Warren, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, in the Congress of the United States, at the next election.—*Ral. Reg.*

Suicide.—We learn from a correspondent in Richmond county, that Mr. Hiram Jennings, of Anson county, hung himself on the night of the 20th instant. Nothing is yet known as to the cause of this rash act. The deceased was amongst the most respectable and wealthy men of Anson.—*Ral. Star.*

Mr. Eaton.—In this gentleman's Address, he labours to prove, that as soon as Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet was organized, a conspiracy was formed between Messrs. Ingham, Berrien, and Branch, to drive him (Major Eaton) out of the Cabinet, "*because he was not the friend of Mr. Calhoun.*" Upon this pretended state of things, he goes on to attribute all the difficulties in the Cabinet, which finally ended in its dissolution, to the intrigues of these gentlemen, designed to effect his removal from the Cabinet. Remarking upon this part of the Address, the Halifax Advocate, which no doubt speaks by authority of Mr. Branch, says—

"We have the highest authority for asserting that when this *Combination* is said to have been entered into—this dark conspiracy against so very inconsiderable a personage as John H. Eaton, possessing as he did before the *woman affair* was discussed, no sort of influence—when, we say, this plot was first formed by Berrien, Branch, and Ingham, to thrust him out of the Cabinet, or rather, at that time, to prevent his entrance into it, because he was "not the friend of Mr. Calhoun," neither Messrs. Berrien or Branch were the partizans of Mr. Calhoun, and Gov. Branch in particular, was *decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren.*—This fact can be established by the most disinterested witnesses, both in this State and at Washington city. Further, we are informed, at that period, Maj. Eaton was himself undecided, if not clearly the friend of Calhoun; and this was long before this imaginary distinction of parties existed in the Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, for in truth, no such division did exist.—True, Messrs. Berrien, Branch and Ingham did not show a disposition to promote Mr. Van Buren to the succession, but a manifest unwillingness to subserve his "ambitious aspirings," and it is equally true they were not, nor are now, the partisans of Mr. Calhoun. This alone, is ample refutation of the argument of Major Eaton, and the public will believe there was some other cause than the division among the members of the late Cabinet, in relation to the claims of Van Buren and Calhoun to the succession."

In confirmation of this, the U. S. Telegraph says,—

"The truth is, that neither Mr. Berrien nor Mr. Branch *was, at that time*, in favor of Mr. Calhoun as the successor of General Jackson; and Major Eaton knows distinctly, that Mr. Branch preferred Mr. Van Buren."

Noticing a public frolic that took place lately on the Thames, the London Morning Herald says:

"On public occasions, during the late war, when the flags of different nations in amity with this country were displayed, it frequently happened that we had very few of these friendly colors to exhibit; and at one time, during the operation of Napoleon's exclusive system, we could muster only five or six—two of these belonging to the piratical States of Barbary, which, for obvious reasons, were not often unfurled. What a contrast to the display of Monday last, when the colors of almost every commercial State in the world, floated on the bosom of father Thames. Of the foreign flags, the most numerous appeared to be those of the United States, and the French tri-color. We counted more than one hundred of the former between London Bridge and Somerset House, and it was curious to mark the testimony which they afforded of the progressive growth of brother Jonathan, from his period of adolesence, when he counted only thirteen stars in his blue field, to his present age of manhood, when he is scarcely content with double the number."

FRANCE.—The military availibility of France may be in some degree appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons, as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM GAMBLE, a native of England, and for a few weeks past a resident of this town, leaving a wife and three children.

On Saturday last, Mr. KENNETH McDONALD, a native of this County, in the 22d year of his age, a pious, amiable member of the Presbyterian church.

On Sunday night, Mrs. SOPHIA GASS, Confectioner and Baker, aged 56, a native of Germany.

Also, Mrs. ISABELLA KENNEDY, aged 70, a native of Scotland

Near Averasborough, in this county, on Friday last, Mr. MOSES AVERA.

At Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 21st ult., SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esq., leaving a wife and three children to lament his loss.

In Chatham county, WILLIAM CARTER, Esq. aged 49 years—a highly respectable inhabitant.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 25 *a* to 4 75, Bacon 9 to 10, Corn 75, Wool 20 *a* 22½ Cotton 7 to 7½, Salt 65 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 14 *a* 15, Molasses 30 *a* 32, Flaxseed $1, Wheat 75 *a* 77½.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Sept. 21, Brigs Fisher from Philadelphia, Samari from Portland, Counsellor from Philadelphia, Try from New York. Schrs. Franklin from New York, Acadia from do., New York from do. Transport from Georgetown.

CLEARED, Brig James J. McKay for Philadelphia, Schr. Franklin for New York.

DA CAPO.

A regular Communication of the R. A. Chapter of *Da Capo's, No.* 21, will be held on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Companions not members of the Chapter, are invited to attend.

By order of the PRIN: PRO:

October 3, *Cent.* 58, *Ann.* 31.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 23d instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

Real Estate at Auction.

The Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at twelve o'clock, the

WAREHOUSE & LOT,

On the east side of Winslow street, lately occupied by Thomas Fuller. Terms made known at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

October 4, 1831. 1w.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY COURT, August Term, 1831.

A Certain Paper Writing, purporting to be the nuncupative Will of Norman Gillis, dec'd, was offered for probate, whereupon the Court *Ordered*, That the Heirs of the said Deceased should be noticed to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why said Paper Writing shall not be admitted to probate; and that this order be published for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that Angus Gillis and Norman Gillis, two of the heirs, who reside out of the State, may have notice thereof.

(48-6w.) CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons, that my Wife *NANCY* has left my Bed and Board, and I therefore forewarn all persons from boarding or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any thing for her.

ZEBULON L. HUNT.

October 4, 1831. 48-3t.

Charles T. Haigh,

HAS rented Mr. Stedman's Brick Store at Liberty Point, where he offers for sale,

- 36 Hhds. SUGAR,
- 120 bags COFFEE,
- 10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
- Loaf, lump and white Havana Sugar,
- Imperial and Hyson Tea,
- Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia,
- Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
- Copperas, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
- Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood,
- 100 pieces cotton Bagging,
- Bale Rope and Twine,
- 100 kegs cut Nails,
- 10 tons bar Iron
- Blistered Steel, bar Lead, Shot,
- Dupont's Powder.
- 8x10 & 10x12 window Glass,
- Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
- 450 sacks and 1000 bush'ls Liverpool Salt, &c.

☞C. T. H. has a convenient Warehouse in Campbellton, and will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandize.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1831. 48-4t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his acquaintance, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in Fayetteville, and may be found on the north side of Hay street, near the Market Square, where he is just receiving and opening from New York and Philadelphia, a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Leather, Shoes, Hats and Groceries, of all kinds,

All of which were selected by himself for this market, from the latest importations; and from several years' acquaintance in this place, confidently asserts that his Stock will equal in point of quality, any ever offered here before, and will be sold at wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms.

His assortment consists in part, of the following, viz:

CLOTH—Super super blue, black and olive Cloths,
Do. green, brown, claret, & Oxford mixt do.
Do. ladies' habit brown do., very fine,
Drab, common and very fine,
Sattinetts and Kerseys,
SILK.—English Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Blue, black and coloured Gros-de-Naples,
Sarsnet, black and green,
Black, white and coloured Florence,
Italian Lustring, Gros-de-Berlin & Gros-de-Swiss,
Sattin, black, white and coloured do.
Black silk Velvet and tabby do.
Rich fancy cut Velvet for vestings,
Black Florence for do., very stout,
Black Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Coloured Circassian and Salisbury Flannels,
Pongee, bandanna and flag Handkerchiefs,
Ditto for ladies' travelling dresses,
Black and coloured crape Robes and Shawls,
Black ditto for trimming,
Ribbons, of all colors,
Bonnet and Belt do., very rich,
Gauze Veils and gauze crape Handkerchiefs,
Merino Scarfs and Shawls,
Thibet wool ditto, from 3-4 to 6 4,
Cassimere do., very fine,
Umbrellas, silk and cotton,
Irish Linen, linen Cambric, and do. Handkerchiefs,
Russia, Irish, and bird-eye Diaper,
Long Lawn,
Swiss Muslin, figured and plain,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Mull mull and book figured and plain,
Ginghams, blue and white and light ground,
Albania, black and coloured, a new article,
A handsome assortment of Prints, new style,
Apron Checks, domestic Ginghams and Plaid,
Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirtings,
Ticking, Blankets, Baize and Flannel,
Hosiery, black and white, silk and cotton do.,
½ do. do. for gentlemen,
Black and white worsted half Hose,
Lamb's wool, grey and white half do.
Black and white silk Gloves,
Black, white and coloured ladies' horse skin do.
Dog skin and buck do., very stout,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope and Twine,
Shoe Thread, Leather, sole and upper ditto,
Essences, Cologne, and Oil of different kinds,
Fools cap, letter and wrapping Paper,

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware,

A handsome assortment, of the latest patterns.

Groceries.

A few qr. casks of fine old Madeira and Port Wine,
L. P. Teneriffe and Malaga, (*pure,*)
French Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Domestic Spirits, of all kinds,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Imperial and gunpowder Tea,
Chocolate, very good,
10 half hhds. very prime brown Sugar,
3000 lbs. Coffee,
1000 bushels Sound and alum Salt,
150 sacks Liverpool ditto.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1831 48-tf.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr. Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. §129N.§

POETRY.

To a very young Girl, who was putting up, for the first time, her very beautiful hair.

Bind them not up, Young Girl! Waste not so soon
That wreath of raven tresses, laving now
With every wind upon thy neck's transparentness,
As if it were a lover! Bind them not!—
They hold the spell of childhood.—All thou hast
Unmingled in thy innocent heart,
Will wither, when its shadows no more fall
Upon thy bosom! There will come a chill
From a cold world upon thee, which awaits
The putting on of womanhood The smile
Of recklessness will sadden, and the pulse
That leapeth like a bird, will die away!—
No—Bind not up thy tresses! There is now
Grace in thy careless step, and in thy laugh
A music, and thy voice is like the Dove's
Cooing at morn; and thou art full of bright
And free imagination;—They will all
Leave thee!—Thy graces must be all unlearned!
Thy laugh robbed of its melody; Thy voice
Taught a strange dissonance, for thou wilt be
A woman! Wilt thou bind thy tresses up?

Phil. U. S Gazette.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected by himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

The Observer Office having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

Morning Courier and New York Enquirer.

THE Morning Courier & New-York Enquirer is published by Jas. Watson Webb & Co. in the city of New-York, daily and semi-weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic,—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature, and the Fine Arts. In Morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good-will to all mankind -the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Opposers of Sunday Mails and Church-and-State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New-York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday; the publishers of the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly $4,000 in a *separate* 'News Establishment,' the support of which will add about $5,000 to the annual expenses Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary dispatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted.—It may be stated however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America! Yet such is the fact, and at this moment the Courier & Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New-York more than one hundred per cent more papers than any of its cotemporaries.

Daily papers sent out the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock P. M., when all the News received by the morning Mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, liberally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-Current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-Weekly.

Daily Paper ------ $10 per annum, } *Payable in*
Semi-Weekly Paper 4 per annum, } *advance.*

N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost — His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq, of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, 22 August, 1831. 42-2m.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN* Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older.

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo, Sept. 4. 45-tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, *at* 12 *o'clock*; so much of the following described **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 20 dollars,	$ 1 58
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance McCain's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. G. Nelson's,	
1 vacant do do do	13 13
1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2,500 dolls,	
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25
The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:	
1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Roane, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
1 vacant, corner of Winslow street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. A Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
1 ditto, near Mrs Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

September 12, 1831. 45ts.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues to the city, from the South, North, and East, is now rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. C.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38t10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell any part of that tract or parcel of Land lying on Little Rockfish, known as the property of Finley Chisholm, Esq. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be sold to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning timber. For information as to the property or sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or at Cheraw, S. C.

September 21. ALEX McQUEEN.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

September 21. THOS. J. JORDAN.

$60 REWARD.

LOST, a Russia calf-skin *POCKET BOOK*, indented with lines drawn from corner to corner crossing each other, with kid-skin separators to the pockets and a tape string sewed to the latter, with "*B. W. Williams*," I believe, written on the partition. The said Pocket Book contained five hundred and forty or fifty Dollars, one bill of fifty Dollars with *Paryh* printed on the face of the bill, besides several other marks not recollected, and four or five Dollars in ten Dollar bills, payable at the Fayetteville Branch of the U. S. Bank; the balance were five dollar U. S. Bank bills, and three or four executions of fieri facias, returnable to Moore Superior Court. And one gold patent lever *WATCH*, with a Gold Chain and Key A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the Money, and Ten Dollars for the Watch, or one half of the above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of the thief at Carthage, or that I bring him to justice. The above reward will be given to the thief, if he return the goods and cash, and no questions asked, and secrets kept.

JAS. McBRYDE.

September 12, 1831. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Hall, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. Hall & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it are required to present their accounts, properly thenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their

EMILY E. HALL.

June 10, 1831. 32tf

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31tf.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am now out an order for an additional supply, and can receive any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper. Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for watering, and for the workmen employed in building, the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$
For every story above one,	
For every one story brick house,	
For every story above one,	

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who have houses erected. The person for whose House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks as fast as other engagements will permit, and has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
County Court do do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Superior Court Subpœnas.
Superior Court Fi. Fa., or Executions.
County Court Subpœnas, (instanter)
Superior Court do., common and instanter

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Blue Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few quires of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.